



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The reports from Vicksburg are not encouraging. Naval matters there have all gone wrong, from some cause. There appears to be a want of co-operation between the commanders. The Lower Yazoo Pass expeditions, under Porter and Sherman, have proved failures. What next? Time passes, the river is falling, hot weather approaches, and the commanding general must do something soon, or abandon the enterprise.

The Democratic Ticket.
We desire to present a few considerations to the people of this city in relation to the democratic ticket in nomination, and while we disclaim any intention to use offensive personalities, we intend to speak plainly of the position of the various candidates.

The convention, we premise, was thoroughly under the control of what is generally understood as the "copperhead" faction of the democratic party. Franklin Whitaker, an original, in-bred opponent of the war, was made chairman, and Andrew Palmer, jr., whose highest ambition is to be an errand boy for all who sneer at an "abolitionist" and swear at "the nigger," was secretary. Mr. Wood, the candidate for mayor, was a delegate to the famous Ryan convention, and endorsed the address promulgated at that convention. If his opposition to all the war measures of the administration has not been as violent and noisy as that of Anson Rogers, he is greatly wronged in public reputation if it has not been as persistent and determined.

Mr. Bishop, the candidate for city clerk, was a Breckinridge man at the last presidential election, and remains as strong in his southern proclivities, and can damn the administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion as the most ultra of the men who nominated him. In other respects he is confessed to be a "heavy load" for the ticket generally by its own friends. Mr. Williams, the candidate for treasurer, is a young man, a good bank clerk, but without that knowledge or familiarity with city matters necessary in that important office. His political sympathies are with the anti-war democracy, if we are correctly informed. Mr. Wickham, the candidate for police justice, and Mr. Washington, the candidate for justice of the peace, are openly and admittedly ultra partisans of the Ryan and Monitor school. Mr. Patten, candidate for school commissioner, is one of those "easy" kind of politicians who never offend by any obnoxious expression of his opinions, but will follow his party, right or wrong, with no compunctions of conscience to trouble his peace of mind or impair his standing in the party.

This completes the city ticket. For alderman, in the first ward, John Winans is nominated. He furnishes the brains for his more noisy associates, and is a leader in the hostility to the war measures of the administration. If his party had dared to risk his nomination for mayor, he would have had Mr. Wood's place on the general ticket. He is assigned to the chances of an election in a republican ward, in the hope that local questions and personal popularity will carry him safely through, and effect the darling object of the copperhead faction, viz: a majority in the city council. Anson Rogers is the candidate for alderman in the 2d ward. Here, too, it is hoped that local issues and peculiar business relations will redound to his benefit, and place him in the city council to give it a democratic character. No man in the city has said more in hostility to the war and its supporters than Mr. Rogers, and he was one of the first who put the copperhead emblem on his shirt bosom, and is among the few who are defiant enough to wear it now, unless he has recently from prudential reasons dispensed with the exhibition of it.

Such is the character of the nominations so far. Can it be necessary to make an appeal to the true and earnest supporters of the government to rally for the defeat of such a ticket. Should there not be a spontaneous uprising for its overthrow?

THE INDIANOLA AGAIN.—It is now stated that the Indiana, in the hands of the rebels, has been repaired, and that in conjunction with other rebel gunboats and rams, will attempt to capture Gen. Farragut and his vessels below Vicksburg. It would be a consolation to get at the truth about the Indiana, even if it should prove to be against us.

Nathaniel Fillmore, father of Ex-President Fillmore, died at East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., on Saturday, aged 92 years.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that, on an average, about one hundred recruits for the army are received in that city during every five days.

Delaware has repudiated lotteries. The legislature has recently refused to legalize a scheme under that name, and it is expected that body will make lottery drawing a penal offence.

First Ward Caucus.

Meeting called to order by A. E. Burpee. S. A. Hudson was elected chairman, and J. L. Kimball, secretary.

On motion the following persons were balloted for and declared unanimously nominated: For alderman, Wm. B. Strong; for school commissioner, O. J. Dearborn; for constable, J. W. Plato.

The following delegates were elected to attend the city convention: John R. Bennett, Wm. B. Strong, A. E. Burpee, Edward Field, S. A. Hudson and O. J. Dearborn.

On motion the chairman appointed as ward committee for the ensuing year, A. E. Burpee, A. A. Jackson and Volney Atwood.

S. A. HUDSON, Ch'n.
J. L. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Second Ward Caucus.

At a caucus of the republican electors of the second ward of the city of Janesville, held at the engine house of Water Wtch, No. 2, on Thursday evening, April 24, S. C. Burnham was elected Chairman, and Wm. Booth, Secretary.

S. C. Burnham was nominated, by acclamation, as candidate for alderman of the second ward.

A formal ballot was taken for constable. The whole number of votes cast was 58; of which A. W. Parker received 34, and A. K. Cutts, 24. Mr. Parker was declared nominated.

The caucus then proceeded to appoint delegates to the city convention, as follows: George Barnes, A. Dewey, T. H. Hornick, A. K. Cutts, D. Weber and A. Andro.

The following ward committee was appointed for the ensuing year: S. J. M. Putnam, James Sutherland, and H. Jackman.

The caucus then adjourned, sine die.

S. C. BURNHAM, Chairman.
WM. BOOTH, Secretary.

Third Ward Caucus.

At a caucus for the Third Ward of the city of Janesville, held at the office of the clerk of the circuit court, on the 3d day of April, 1863, on motion, T. C. Sleeper was chosen Chairman, and Levi Alden Secretary, and J. M. Burgess and S. L. James were appointed tellers.

On motion, proceeded to an informal ballot for candidate for alderman, whereupon John C. Fredendall received 19 votes, S. H. Culver 16, H. W. Collins 3, Lyman Smith 1. Whole number, 41.

Formal Ballot.—J. C. Fredendall 24, S. H. Culver 22. Whole number, 46.

JOHN C. FREDENDALL having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

On motion proceeded to a formal ballot for school commissioner, whereupon S. W. Smith received 25 votes, G. W. Lawrence 12; whole number of votes 37.

S. W. SMITH having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

On motion proceeded to an informal ballot for constable, whereupon Philip Baker received 20 votes, and A. B. Douglass 15.

On motion proceeded to a formal ballot for constable, whereupon A. B. Douglass received 18 votes, and Philip Baker 15.

A. B. DOUGLASS having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

The following persons were elected delegates to the city convention: L. E. Stone, C. R. Gibbs, H. P. Culver and T. C. Sleeper.

The following gentlemen were appointed the ward committee for the ensuing year: James M. Burgess, S. H. Culver and S. L. James.

T. C. SLEEPER, Ch'n.
LEVI ALDEN, Sec'y.

Fourth Ward Caucus.

Meeting called to order. G. S. Strasberger was elected chairman and E. S. Barrows secretary.

The following persons were elected delegates to attend the city convention: H. N. Comstock, J. B. Cassoday, H. E. Pattison, B. F. Pendleton, Joseph James, E. C. Smith, O. S. Wright, M. H. Curtis, J. W. Story and W. A. Eager.

On motion, adjourned to Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A Letter from Lord Lyons on Our "Conservatives."

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE SITUATION FIVE MONTHS AGO.

How the Copperheads Fell into a Trap.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSEL.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1862.

MY LORD:—In his dispatches of the 17th and of the 24th ultimo and the 17th instant, Mr. Stuart reported to your Lordship the results of the elections for members of Congress and state officers which have recently taken place in several of the most important states of the Union. Without repeating the details, it will be sufficient for me to observe that the success of the democratic party (as it is styled itself) the conservative party, has been so great as to manifest a change in public feeling, among the most rapid and most complete that has ever been witnessed, even in this country.

On my arrival at New York, on the 8th instant, I found the conservative leaders exulting in the crowning success achieved by the party in that state. They appeared to rejoice, above all, in the conviction that personal liberty and freedom of speech had been secured for the principal state of the Union. They believed that the government must at once desist from exercising, in the state of New York, the extraordinary (and as they regarded them) illegal and unconstitutional powers which it had assumed. They were confident that, at all events, after the 1st of January next, on which day the newly elected governor would come into office, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be practically maintained. They seemed to be persuaded that the result of the elections would be accepted by the President as a declaration of the will of the people; that he would increase the moderate and conservative element in the cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity; that he would endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the south, and renounce the idea of subjugating or exterminating them.

On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that Gen. McClellan had been dismissed from command of the army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from active service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral program. The dismissal of McClellan, and the fact that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not unaccompanied by consternation and despondency.

Several of the leaders of the democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign intervention between north and south. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and they seemed to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the executive government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or not I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the southern states altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the democratic leaders.

At the present moment, therefore, the chiefs of the conservative party call loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproach the government with slackness as well as with success in its military measures. But they repudiate all idea of interfering with the institutions of the southern people, or of waging a war of subjugation or extermination. They maintain that the object of their military operations should be to place the north in a position to demand an armistice with honor and with effect. The armistice should (they hold) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the constitution should be proposed as would give the south ample security on the subject of its slave property, and would enable the north and the south to reunite to live together in peace and harmony. The conservatives profess to think that the south might be induced to take part in such a convention, and that the restoration of the Union would be the result. The more sagacious members of the party must, however, look upon the proposal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of reunion. There are no doubt, well aware that the more probable consequence of an armistice would be the establishment of southern independence; but they perceive that if the south is so utterly alienated that no possible concessions will induce it to return voluntarily to the Union, it is wiser to agree to separation than to prosecute a cruel and hopeless war.

It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain, that the leaders of the conservative party regard the question of foreign intervention. They think that the offer of mediation, if made to a radical administration, would be rejected; that if made to an upstart moment, it might increase the alienation with which the war is prosecuted. If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled by administration, they would rather, if possible, obtain an armistice without the aid of foreign governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation, if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities. They would desire that the offer should come from the great powers of Europe conjointly, and in particular that as little prominence as possible should be given to Great Britain.

At Washington I have had fewer opportunities than I had at New York of ascertaining the present views of the chiefs of the political parties. At the interview which I had with Mr. Seward, the day after my arrival, he showed no disposition to enter upon political matters. He did not appear to expect or desire to receive from me any special communication from her majesty's government. The President, when I waited upon him, talked to me only on ordinary topics. I, for my part, gladly shunned all allusion to foreign intervention, my principal object being to avoid saying anything which might embarrass me in carrying out any instructions on the subject which I may receive from your lordship.

All things considered, my own opinion certainly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making an offer of mediation. It might embarrass the peace party, and even oblige them, in order to maintain their popularity, to make some public declarations against it, and this might make it difficult for them to accept a similar offer at a more propitious time. It could in all probability be rejected by the President, who appears to have thrown himself into the arms of the radical party. The views of that party are clear and definite. They declare that there is no hope of reconciliation with the southern people; that the war must be pursued, *per fas et nefas*, until the disloyal men of the south are ruined and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the old territory of the republic must be given up; that foreign intervention, in any shape, must be rejected and resented. This party would desire to turn an offer of mediation to account for the purpose of reflecting the war spirit and producing a reaction against the conservatives.

It is probable, too, that the government would urge, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means abandoned the hope of settling down the rebellion within a reasonable time; that, at all events, there is not a moment in which it can reasonably be called upon to put a stop to hostilities. It would observe that the armies of the United States are everywhere advancing, and that expeditions are prepared against Texas, as well as against Charleston, Mobile and other points on the coast. It would point out that it had equipped a considerable number of war vessels, ironclad as well as others, at a vast expense; that the season had just arrived when the autumn rains would render the rivers navigable by armed vessels; and when the southern coast would be free from epidemic disease. It might even represent an advance of the army of the Potomac to Richmond as a probable event. The experience of the past is certainly not calculated to inspire any great confidence in the results of these warlike preparations; but the political interests of the party now in power render a continuance of the war a necessity to it. Its only chance of regaining its lost popularity lies in successful military operations. Unless it can obtain a much higher place in public estimation than it now occupies, not only will its tenure of power become extremely precarious, but some of its leading members may be called to a severe account for their extra legal proceedings.

During the session of Congress, which begins next month, the present administration has indeed reason to expect an unconditional support from a majority of both houses of Congress. But on the 4th of March next the existing house of representatives is dissolved by the terms of the constitution, and at the same time several of the present senators go out of office. The majority of the members chosen at the recent election of Congress from California, Idaho, with salt water, which vessel was destroyed. The day the Florida spoke the Laura Ann, she took the schooner Alderborn, of Fair Haven, put a prize crew aboard, and went in chase of a large American ship, then in sight. Capt. Moffat offered a large sum to Capt. Warr to take the prisoners, but he refused. The Florida reported having been chased, after leaving Barbadoes, by the Vanderbilt, and night coming on, she tacked about and stood for the Vanderbilt, all her lights having been extinguished and her steam stopped. The Vanderbilt approached, and hailed to know if a steamer had passed. The reply was, "Yes, and going at great speed, right astern." The Vanderbilt kept on after the will of the wisp.

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New York, April 3.

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The Hamilton Mirror of the 26th says: The steamer Cambria, from Wilmington, N. C., with 314 bales of cotton, arrived at St. Georges on Sunday last. The steamer Gen. Beauregard, four days from Charleston, S. C., with 1060 bales of cotton, arrived at St. Georges, Monday evening last, with the Confederate flag flying.

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We learn that Captain Mosles, captor of Gen. Stoughton, commanded the rebels in the skirmish near Drainesville, Wednesday morning, and was dangerously if not fatally wounded.

A skirmish occurred yesterday morning near Drainesville, between 150 of the 1st Vermont cavalry, under Col. Parsons, and about the same force of rebels. The Union cavalry were discomfited, and a number of men wounded. Several were taken prisoners.

Times' special.—The report of the committee on the conduct of the war and naval matters upon every subject except Fremont's operations in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley. It is probable that the report with respect to Fremont will be concurred in by all, to-morrow.

Herald's special.—Baron Wardner, formerly of auditor service, who was captured with Gen. Stoughton, at Fairfax Court House, has been released, and arrived here to day. He states that the treatment of the Union officers who are held by the rebels at Richmond, is most outrageous. They do not receive as kind treatment as is usually extended to the vilest criminals. The rebels are exceedingly incensed against Col. Wyndham, and threatened to hang him and his staff, if they should fall into their hands. Capt. A. C. Webster, confined in castle Thunders, is to be hung on the 5th inst., at Camp Lee, for violating his parole. Notices to that effect are spread through the streets of Richmond.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.

Special dispatch to the Tribune.—The reports of deserters and from other sources tend to confirm the belief that the enemy is still in force on the Rappahannock. He is removing stores from Culpepper court house, and fortifying the fords on the Rapidan. General Lee, Jackson, and A. P. Hill were present at a review below Fredericksburg on Saturday. An order was read reducing the baggage, and promising active service in April.

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Capt. Warr, of the schooner Laura Ann, arrived yesterday, and reports that on Saturday week she was boarded by the Confederate steamer Florida, Capt. Moffat, who requested Capt. Warr to take aboard 29 prisoners, captured from the prize ship Star of Peace, of Boston, from Calcutta, laden with salt water, which vessel was destroyed. The day the Florida spoke the Laura Ann, she took the schooner Alderborn, of Fair Haven, put a prize crew aboard, and went in chase of a large American ship, then in sight. Capt. Moffat offered a large sum to Capt. Warr to take the prisoners, but he refused. The Florida reported having been chased, after leaving Barbadoes, by the Vanderbilt, and night coming on, she tacked about and stood for the Vanderbilt, all her lights having been extinguished and her steam stopped. The Vanderbilt approached, and hailed to know if a steamer had passed. The reply was, "Yes, and going at great speed, right astern." The Vanderbilt kept on after the will of the wisp.

From Bermuda, March 25th, it is reported that the steamer Florida left Carlisle Bay on the night of the 25th, having taken in supplies of provisions and coals. On the 26th the Vanderbilt, bearing the flag of Admiral Wilkes arrived, and sailed again the following day.

In Demarara the Governor had issued orders that should the privateer Alabama call for supplies, the Captain was to be told that none could be furnished within the time prescribed by the imperial government.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Special to Tribune.—The administration has not yet determined what course to pursue under the law authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal. The question has been discussed at more than one cabinet meeting, in connection with questions as to the proper means to adopt to prevent the construction and sailing of the rebel vessels from foreign ports.

Rear Admiral Porter telegraphs to the navy department, that the rams Lancaster and Switzerland would not have been allowed to go down the Mississippi river had he been on the spot to see that his orders were obeyed. He adds that the rams were totally unsuited for the voyage, and that it was madness to attempt to pass batteries in broad daylight. These rams were not transferred with the gunboats on the western rivers to his department, but still belong to the war department, and are under the command of Gen. Ellet.

We learn that Captain Mosles, captor of Gen. Stoughton, commanded the rebels in the skirmish near Drainesville, Wednesday morning, and was dangerously if not fatally wounded.

A skirmish occurred yesterday morning near Drainesville, between 150 of the 1st Vermont cavalry, under Col. Parsons, and about the same force of rebels. The Union cavalry were discomfited, and a number of men wounded. Several were taken prisoners.

Times' special.—The report of the committee on the conduct of the war and naval matters upon every subject except Fremont's operations in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley. It is probable that the report with respect to Fremont will be concurred in by all, to-morrow.

Herald's special.—Baron Wardner, formerly of auditor service, who was captured with Gen. Stoughton, at Fairfax Court House, has been released, and arrived here to day. He states that the treatment of the Union officers who are held by the rebels at Richmond, is most outrageous. They do not receive as kind treatment as is usually extended to the vilest criminals. The rebels are exceedingly incensed against Col. Wyndham, and threatened to hang him and his staff, if they should fall into their hands. Capt. A. C. Webster, confined in castle Thunders, is to be hung on the 5th inst., at Camp Lee, for violating his parole. Notices to that effect are spread through the streets of Richmond.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.

Special dispatch to the Tribune.—The reports of deserters and from other sources tend to confirm the belief that the enemy is still in force on the Rappahannock. He is removing stores from Culpepper court house, and fortifying the fords on the Rapidan. General Lee, Jackson, and A. P. Hill were present at a review below Fredericksburg on Saturday. An order was read reducing the baggage, and promising active service in April.

Ten of the enemy's cavalry were brought in from near Dumfries by the 8th Ill. cavalry, yesterday. The prisoners were from seven different regiments, belonging to Hampton's Legion and Fitz Hugh Lee's command.

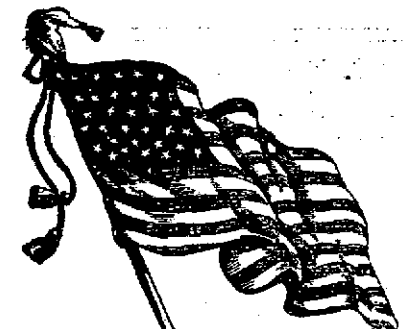
The wind and sun are drying the mud rapidly.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, April 3.

There was a splendid demonstration at the Academy of Music, last evening, in honor of Gen. Butler. His speech was received enthusiastically.

The Daily Gazette. City of Janesville. Friday Evening, April 3, 1863. Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet— Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From Vicksburg.

The reports from Vicksburg are not encouraging. Naval matters there have all gone wrong, from some cause. There appears to be a want of co-operation between the commanders. The lower Yazoo Pass expeditions, under Porter and Sherman, have proved failures. What next? Time passes, the river is falling, hot weather approaches, and the commanding general must do something soon, or abandon the enterprise.

The Democratic Ticket.

We desire to present a few considerations to the people of this city in relation to the democratic ticket in nomination, and while we disclaim any intention to use offensive personalities, we intend to speak plainly of the position of the various candidates.

The convention, we premise, was thoroughly under the control of what is generally understood as the "copperhead" faction of the democratic party. Franklin Whitaker, an original, inbred opponent of the war, was made chairman, and Andrew Palmer, jr., whose highest ambition is to be an errand boy for all who sneer at an "abolitionist" and swear at "the nigger," was secretary. Mr. Wood, the candidate for mayor, was a delegate to the famous Ryan convention, and endorsed the address promulgated at that convention. If his opposition to all the war measures of the administration has not been as violent and noisy as that of Anson Rogers, he is greatly wronged in public reputation if it has not been as persistent and determined. Mr. Bishop, the candidate for city clerk, was a Breckinridge man at the last presidential election, and remains as strong in his southern proclivities, and can damn the administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion as the most ultra of the men who nominated him. In other respects he is confessed to be a "heavy load" for the ticket generally by its own friends. Mr. Williams, the candidate for treasurer, is a young man, a good bank clerk, but without that knowledge or familiarity with city matters necessary in that important office. His political sympathies are with the anti-war democracy, if we are correctly informed. Mr. Wickham, the candidate for police justice, and Mr. Washington, the candidate for justice of the peace, are openly and admittedly ultra partisans of the Ryan and Monitor school. Mr. Patten, candidate for school commissioner, is one of those "easy" kind of politicians who never offend by any obnoxious expression of his opinions, but will follow his party, right or wrong, with no compunctions of conscience to trouble his peace of mind or impair his standing in the party.

This completes the city ticket. For alderman, in the first ward, John Winans is nominated. He furnishes the brains for his more noisy associates, and is a leader in the hostility to the war measures of the administration. If his party had dared to risk his nomination for mayor, he would have had Mr. Wood's place on the general ticket. He is assigned to the chances of an election in a republican ward, in the hope that local questions and personal popularity will carry him safely through, and effect the desired object of the copperhead faction, viz: a majority in the city council. Anson Rogers is the candidate for alderman in the 2d ward. Here, too, it is hoped that local issues and peculiar business relations will rebound to his benefit, and place him in the city council to give it a democratic character. No man in the city has said more in hostility to the war and its supporters than Mr. Rogers, and he was one of the first who put the copperhead emblem on his shirt bosom; and is among the few who are defiant enough to wear it now, unless he has recently from prudential reasons dispensed with the exhibition of it.

Such is the character of the nominations so far. Can it be necessary to make an appeal to the true and earnest supporters of the government to rally for the defeat of such a ticket. Should there not be a spontaneous uprising for its overthrow?

THE INDIANOLA AGAIN.—It is now stated the Indianola, in the hands of the rebels, has been repaired, and that in conjunction with other rebel gunboats and rams, will attempt to capture Com. Farragut and his vessels below Vicksburg. It would be a consolation to get at the truth about the Indianola, even if it should prove to be against us.

Nathaniel Fillmore, father of Ex-President Fillmore, died at East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., on Saturday, aged 92 years.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that, on an average, about one hundred recruits for the army are received in that city during every five days.

First Ward Caucus.

Meeting called to order by A. E. Burpee. S. A. Hudson was elected chairman, and J. L. Kimball secretary.

On motion the following persons were balloted for and declared unanimously nominated: For alderman, Wm. B. Strong; for school commissioner, O. J. Dearborn; for constable, J. W. Plato.

The following delegates were elected to attend the city convention: John R. Bennett, Wm. B. Strong, A. E. Burpee, Edward Field, S. A. Hudson and O. J. Dearborn.

On motion the chairman appointed as ward committee for the ensuing year, A. E. Burpee, A. A. Jackson and Volney Atwood.

S. A. HUDSON, Ch'n. J. L. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Second Ward Caucus.

At a caucus of the republican electors of the second ward of the city of Janesville, held at the engine house of Water Witch, No. 2, on Thursday evening, April 2d, S. C. Burnham was elected Chairman, and Wm. Booth, Secretary.

S. C. Burnham was nominated, by acclamation, as candidate for alderman of the second ward.

A formal ballot was taken for constable. The whole number of votes cast was 58; of which A. W. Parker received 34, and A. K. Cutts, 24. Mr. Parker was declared nominated.

The caucus then proceeded to appoint delegates to the city convention, as follows: George Barnes, A. Dewey, T. H. Hornick, A. K. Cutts, D. Weber and A. Andros.

The following ward committee was appointed for the ensuing year: S. J. M. Putnam, James Sutherland, and H. Jackman.

The caucus then adjourned, sine die.

S. C. BURNHAM, Chairman. Wm. BOOTH, Secretary.

Third Ward Caucus.

At a caucus for the Third Ward of the city of Janesville, held at the office of the clerk of the circuit court, on the 3d day of April, 1863, on motion, T. C. Sleeper was chosen Chairman, and Levi Alden Secretary, and J. M. Burgess and S. L. James were appointed tellers.

On motion, proceeded to an informal ballot for candidate for alderman, whereupon John C. Fredendall received 19 votes, S. H. Culver 10, H. W. Collins 3, Lyman Smith 1. Whole number, 41.

Formal Ballot.—J. C. Fredendall 24, S. H. Culver 22. Whole number, 46.

JOHN C. FREDENDALL having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

On motion proceeded to a formal ballot for school commissioner, whereupon S. W. Smith received 25 votes, G. W. Lawrence 12; whole number of votes 37.

S. W. SMITH having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

On motion proceeded to an informal ballot for constable, whereupon Philip Baker received 20 votes, and A. B. Douglass 15.

On motion proceeded to a formal ballot for constable, whereupon A. B. Douglass received 18 votes, and Philip Baker 15.

A. B. DOUGLASS having received a majority of all the votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

The following persons were elected delegates to the city convention: L. E. Stone, C. R. Gibbs, H. P. Culver and T. C. Sleeper.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the ward committee for the ensuing year: James M. Burgess, S. H. Culver and S. L. James.

T. C. SLEEPER, Ch'n. LEVI ALDEN, Sec'y.

Fourth Ward Caucus.

Meeting called to order. G. S. Strasberger was elected chairman and E. S. Barrows secretary.

The following persons were elected delegates to attend the city convention: H. N. Comstock, J. B. Cassoday, H. E. Patterson, B. F. Pendleton, Joseph James, E. C. Smith, O. S. Wright, M. H. Curtis, J. W. Story and W. A. Lager.

On motion, adjourned to Saturday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That each delegate appointed by this caucus, to the city convention, have power to appoint a substitute in case of his inability to attend, and in case any delegate should not attend the city convention and should not appoint a substitute, then the majority of the delegates present in convention from the fourth ward shall cast the vote of such unrepresented delegate.

G. S. STRASBERGER, Ch'n. E. S. BARROWS, Sec'y.

MAJOR GENERAL MCCOY'S HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, TENN., March 26, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—We are now in the edge of the city of Memphis, having moved here on the 18th inst. We are encamped on a very fine hill near the railroad depot.

If any of our friends think there is any danger of our starving, they ought to come here and see the mountains of hard bread, hills of meat, knolls of flour, and ridges of other rations. If the rebels want a good supply of food, they had better come and take the rations stored here. But they will pay dearly for the lot if they get it.

The weather is very fine now, and the troops are in splendid condition. The health of the men is greatly improved since the dry weather began. The hospitals are getting nearly empty.

General Rosecrans has been engaged for a couple of weeks in reviewing and inspecting the whole army, and the defenses of this place, and has expressed himself well pleased with the appearance and equipment of the troops. He has fairly won the love and esteem of the men by the dash and spirit he has infused into the army.—He has approved the use of the "sabre where the carbine would delay."

On the 20th instant, John Morgan attacked a small expedition of ours, near Milton, and after a severe fight he was soundly thrashed and routed. His own surgeon, who is now within our lines, told the wounded, says the rebel killed and wounded will amount to 400, while our loss is less than 50 in all. J. M. KIMBALL.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A Letter from Lord Lyons on our "Conservatives."

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE SITUATION FIVE MONTHS AGO.

How the Copperheads Fell into a Trap.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSEL.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1862. My Lord.—In a dispatch to the 17th inst. Mr. Stuart reported to your Lordship the results of the elections for members of Congress and state officers which have recently taken place in several of the most important states of the Union. Without repeating the details, it will be sufficient for me to observe that the success of the democratic (or as it now styles itself) the conservative party, has been so great as to manifest a change in public feeling, among the most rapid and complete that has ever been witnessed, even in this country.

On my arrival at New York, on the 8th instant, I found the conservative leaders exulting in the crowning success achieved by the party in that state. They appeared to rejoice, above all, in the conviction that personal liberty and freedom of speech had been secured for the principal state of the Union. They believed that the government must at once desist from exercising, in the state of New York, the extraordinary (and as they regarded them) illegal and unconstitutional powers which it had assumed. They were confident that, at all events, after the 1st of January next, on which day the newly elected governor would come into office, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus could not be practically maintained. They seemed to be persuaded that the result of the elections would be accepted by the President as a declaration of the will of the people; that he would increase the cabinet and conservative elements in the cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity; that he would endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the south, and renounce the idea of subjugation or extermination.

On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that Gen. McClellan had been dismissed from command of the army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from active service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not unmixed with consternation and despondency.

Several of the leaders of the democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between north and south. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they were not disposed to accept a proposal of foreign intervention without the radical party means of reviving the violent spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the executive government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or not I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the southern states altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the democratic leaders.

At the present moment, therefore, the chiefs of the conservative party call loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproach the government with slackness as well as want of success in its military measures. But they repudiate all idea of interfering with the institutions of the southern people, or of waging a war of subjugation or extermination. They maintain that the object of their military operations should be to place the north in a position to demand an armistice with honor and with effect. The armistice should (they hold) be followed by a convention in which such changes of the constitution should be proposed as would give the south ample security on the subject of its slave property, and would enable the north and the south to renounce to live together in peace and harmony. The conservatives profess to think that the south might be induced to take part in such a convention, and that the restoration of the Union would be the result. The more moderate members of the party must, however, look upon the proposal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of reunion. They are no doubt, well aware that the more probable consequence of an armistice would be the establishment of southern independence; but they perceive that if the south is so utterly alienated that no possible concessions will induce it to return voluntarily to the Union, it is wiser to agree to separation than to prosecute a cruel and hopeless war.

It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain, that the leaders of the conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation. They think that the offer of mediation, if made to a radical administration, would be rejected; that if made at an unpromising moment, it might increase the virulence with which the war is prosecuted. If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled the administration, they would, if possible, obtain an armistice without the aid of foreign governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation, if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities. They would desire that the offer should come from the great powers of Europe conjointly, and in particular that as little prominence as possible should be given to Great Britain.

At Washington, I have had fewer opportunities than I had at New York of ascertaining the present views of the chiefs of the political parties. At the interview which I had with Mr. Seward, the day after my arrival, he showed no disposition to enter upon political matters. He did not appear to expect or to desire to receive from me any special communication from her majesty's government. The President, when I waited upon him, talked to me only on ordinary topics. I, for my part, gladly abstained from all discussion of foreign intervention, my principal object being to say anything which might embarrass me in carrying out any instructions on the subject which I may receive from your lordship.

At all things considered, my own opinion certainly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making an offer of mediation. It might embarrass the peace party, and even oblige them, in order to maintain their popularity, to make some public declaration against it. This might make it difficult for them to accept a similar offer at a more propitious time. It would in all probability be rejected by the President, who appears to have thrown himself into the arms of the radical party. The views of that party are clear and definite. They declare that there is no hope of reconciliation with the southern people; that the war must be pursued, *per fas aut nefas*, until the disloyal men of the south are ruined and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the old territory of the republic must be given up; that foreign intervention, in any shape, must be rejected and resented. This party would desire to turn an offer of mediation to account for the purpose of inflaming the war spirit and producing a reaction against the conservatives.

It is probable, too, that the government would urge, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means abandoned the hope of putting down the rebellion within a reasonable time; that, at all events, this is not a moment at which it can reasonably be called upon to put a stop to hostilities. It would observe that the armies of the United States are everywhere advancing, and that expeditions are prepared against Texas, as well as against Charleston, Mobile and other points on the coast. It would point out that it had equipped a considerable number of war vessels, ironclad as well as others, at a vast expense; that the season had now arrived when the autumn rains would render the river navigable by armed vessels; and when the southern coast would be free from epidemic disease. It might even represent an advance of the army of the Potomac to Richmond as a probable event. The experience of the past is certainly not calculated to inspire any great confidence in the results of these warlike preparations; but the political interests of the party now in power render the continuance of the war a necessity to it. It is only through a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, that its popularity lies in successful military operations. Unless it can obtain a much higher place in public estimation than it now occupies, not only will its tenure of power become extremely precarious, but some of its leading members may be called to a severe account for their extra legal proceedings.

During the session of congress, which begins next month, the present administration has had reason to expect an unconditional support from a majority of both houses of congress. But on the 4th of March next the existing house of representatives is dissolved by the terms of the constitution, and at the same time several of the present senators go out of office. The majority of the members chosen at the recent election for the new house of representatives are of the democratic or conservative party, and in some states senators of that party will be returned in the room of those whose term of office expires next March. The new congress is in fact likely to be hostile to the administration and to the radical party; and although it will not, in the ordinary course of things, assemble until the last month of next year, the president will hardly be able to persist in his present policy, and in his assumption of extraordinary powers, unless he can, in virtue of military successes, obtain a reputation with the people which will sustain him in a contest with the legislature.

It would seem, therefore, to be in vain to make an offer of mediation to the present government, in their present mood, with any notion that it would be accepted. A change of mood, may, however, take place after the 4th of March, if no great military successes occur in the interval. Such a change may possibly be produced sooner by military reverses. A proposal, however, to mediate, made even under present circumstances, by three or more of the great powers of Europe conjointly, might not produce any great inconvenience.

It is indeed, urged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for the recognition of the southern confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the time had come for recognizing that confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable preliminary. But I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the southern government; and I presume that the European powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the south.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the south as soon as possible, with a view to impede the success of the efforts of the conservative party to reconstruct the Union. The advocates of this opinion consider a reunion as a probable event, and apprehend that the first result of it would be that the combined forces of the north and south would be let loose upon Canada. I certainly do not present these apprehensions. All hope of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it. But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obvious interest of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as speedily as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or reunion be the more likely to effect this object. I have, &c., Lyons.

Wonderful Preservation.—In removing the remains from the graves of the old Baptist Church, corner of Wooster and Academy streets, N. Y., on the 18th inst., the body of a female was found almost perfect. It had been deposited there thirty years ago, and the stockings and shroud were in a good state of preservation, there was no stench about the coffin and its contents, and the legs, abdomen, chest, arms, hands, and in fact every portion of the body, except the head, which was decomposed somewhat, retained their original form, and, as remarked above, had assumed very closely to petrification, approaching very nearly to an iron liver, the body emitted a sound like that which would proceed from stone struck with a similar instrument. All the cellular and adipose tissues were converted into a substance resembling dried or crumpled tallow. The skin was cut through with some difficulty, and the tendons and muscular fibres were found to be about as strong as they would be in an ordinarily healthy body immediately after death.

American Horses for Napoleon.—It is stated in our last letters from Havana that the French transport *Siene*, was about to sail for New York to take on board half a dozen horses intended for the use of the emperor. This will make the fourth batch of riding horses from this country that his majesty has purchased. It seems that he prefers for his personal use animals of the American breed, and now keeps his stud continually renewed from it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Yonkers Press, March 28th, via Canso, April 3, 1863.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.—The gunboats and transports arrived from Steele's Bayou last evening and debarked the troops. The transports were much damaged by trees. The gunboats were comparatively uninjured. Work on the canal is suspended and the dredges removed.—The enemy's cannon commanded two thirds of the canal, making a farther prosecution of the work impossible at present. Heavy cannonading about daylight, in the direction of Warrenton, may have been the lower ports firing at a raft of lumber sent through the canal to repair the Switzerland. The weather is not so showery. There is no news from Banks or Farragut. The two gunboats lie below waiting the repair of the ram.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.—Information which can be relied on reached here, to-day, of the whereabouts of the Indianola. The rebels took her to the river, and repaired her sufficiently to make her serviceable. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Hartford and Albatross as the rebels have the Queen of the West, W. H. Webb and Indianola, a fleet sufficient to give Admiral Farragut trouble.

New York, April 3.

Bermuda advices to March 25th have been received.

The Hamilton Mirror of the 25th says: The steamer *Cambria*, from Wilmington, N. C., with 314 bales of cotton, arrived at Port of Spain, on Monday, from Calcutta, on the 24th of March. The steamer was captured by the rebels, and the cargo, valued at \$100,000, was destroyed. The day the Florida spoke the *Laura Ann*, she took the schooner *Aldiborne*, of Fair Haven, put a prize crew aboard, and went in chase of a large American ship, then in sight. Capt. Moffat offered a large sum to Capt. Warren to take the prisoners, but he refused. The Florida reported having been chased, after leaving the Bahamas, by the Vanderbilt, and night coming on, she took to the sea and stood for the Vanderbilt, all her lights having been extinguished and her steam stopped. The Vanderbilt approached, and hailed to know if a steamer had passed. The reply was, "Yes, and going at great speed, right ahead." The Vanderbilt kept on after the will of the wind.

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Times' special.—The report of the committee on the conduct of the war are unanimous upon every subject except Fremont's operations in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley. It is probable that the report with respect to Fremont will be concurred in by all, to-morrow.

Herald's special.—Baron Wardner, formerly of auditor service, who was captured with Gen. Stoughton, at Fairfax Court House, has been released, and arrived here to-day. He states that the treatment of the Union officers who are held by the rebels at Richmond, is most outrageous. They do not receive as kind treatment as is usually extended to the vilest criminals. The rebels are exceedingly incensed against Col. Wyndham, and threatened to hang him and his staff, if they should fall into their hands. Capt. A. C. Webster, confined in castle Thunder, is to be hanged on the 5th inst., at Camp Lee, for violating his parole. Notices to that effect are spread through the streets of Richmond.

Special dispatch to the Tribune.—The reports of deserters and from other sources lead to the belief that the enemy is still in force on the Rappahannock. He is removing stores from Culpepper court house, and fortifying the fords on the Rapidan. Generals Lee, Jackson, and A. P. Hill were present at a review below Fredericksburg on Saturday. An order was read reducing the baggage, and promising active service in April.

Ten of the enemy's cavalry were brought in from near Dumfries by the 8th Ill. cavalry, yesterday. The prisoners were from seven different regiments, belonging to Hampton's Legion and Fitz Hugh Lee's command.

The wind and sun are drying the mud rapidly.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, April 3.

There was a splendid demonstration at the Academy of Music, last evening, in honor of Gen. Butler. His speech was received enthusiastically. It is reported that Lord Lyons will make a formal demand for the release of the steamer *Peterhoff*, and her owners will claim indemnity. Her mails are being perused, and may disclose something. Her cargo consisted of a large quantity of quilins.

A Havana letter confirms the report that the pirate Albatross has been lost. Doubtful.

JONESTOWN, April 3.

The guerrillas threw a wood train off the Nashville road, four miles above Franklin, this morning, burnt the locomotive and two cars, and tore up the track some ways.

Pursuant to instructions from the war department there will be a general muster of all the troops of this army on the 10th. The muster rolls are to be immediately sent to the adjutant general for the use of the provost marshal in making drafts to fill up the regiments, &c., to the standard.

New York, April 3. Flour, 5.10c lower; 6.90c for extra state; 7.30c for H. O. Wheat, dull and drooping; 1.41c for choice spring; 1.62c for Mil. club; 1.70c for winter red. Corn less active and lower; 92c for sound; 83c for unsound. Pork dull. Whiskey dull; 46c for 47. Stocks dull and lower. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold, 63.

BUFFALO HARBOR.—A dispatch to Chicago, yesterday, says that Buffalo harbor is open.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS IMPRESSED INTO GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Captain Ball returned from above yesterday afternoon, after having notified the owners of the steamers *Frank Steele*, *Abolition*, *Allamakee* and *Chippewa Falls*, that their crafts are wanted by the government on the lower Mississippi. The *Chippewa Falls*, a small stern-wheeler, belonging to Knapp, Stout & Co., of this city, came down in the afternoon, and left for Memphis. These proceedings of the government create quite a trembling amongst the owners of small steamers.—*Dubuque Times*, 25th.

HOW HE GOT WORE UP.—A laughable case of somnambulism occurred in this vicinity a few nights ago. A young man left his bed and bedfellow and descended to the dining room, where he opened the register to the air tight stove, and pulling a chair near the stove, which by this time had become hot, braced his knees against it. This sudden start brought him somewhat to his senses, and he returned to his chamber. In the morning he was surprised to find a burn on each knee, as large as a half dollar.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE would invite the attention of all those about purchasing to the Large Stock of Boots and Shoes now arriving for the Spring Trade.

UNUSUAL CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN in selecting our

NEW STOCK,

and we feel

PERFECTLY CONFIDENT

that no one, after an examination, will

Turn Away Dissatisfied.

we propose, as heretofore, to be

Excelled by None!

Our stock of Leather is large and of the best brands, and all at prices that our

WORKMEN ARE THE BEST

in the city.

Without entering into details, and leaving all

CASSING AND BLOWING

with those to whom it is more congenial, we would invite all to

Call and See for Themselves.

SIGN OF BIG BOOT.

OPPOSITE MCKAY & BROS., MAIN STREET.

Janesville, April 3d, 1863. O. MINNER, agt.

THE SPRING TRADE OPENED

AT

BENNETT'S.

in the price of

DRY GOODS!

To all who wish to make their money buy a pile of

GOOD GOODS,

this is

The Place to Trade.

and save

Twenty-Five per Cent.

My Merchant Tailoring department is filled with the best assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which I will make up to order and in a style that will

DEFY COMPETITION.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, Done at Janesville, Wis., this 1st day of April, 1863.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

side by a line parallel to and twelve rods north of
 south boundary, containing three acres.—Estate of
 J. H. McArthur, deceased. J. H. McArthur, Jr.,
 Receiver.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOCK COUNTY.
 Doctine Bernhart against Harriet M. McArthur, wife
 of J. H. McArthur, deceased.

The undersigned, J. H. McArthur, Jr., Receiver of the
 estate of the said J. H. McArthur, deceased, Frank
 L. McArthur, Infant heir of Estate of Harriet M.
 McArthur, deceased, Richard C. McArthur, Infant
 heir of Harriet M. McArthur, deceased, Henry M.
 McArthur, Infant heir of Harriet M. McArthur,
 deceased, Mary McArthur, Infant heir of Harriet
 M. McArthur, deceased, Arthur L. Johnson, George
 L. Johnson, John W. Johnson, John S. Johnson,
 Arthur L. Wight, Josiah W. Wight and Eugene S. S.
 Johnson, all of the County of Hock, State of Mis-
 souri, do hereby certify that the said Harriet M.
 McArthur, wife of J. H. McArthur, deceased, was
 N. purchased said by virtue of the judgment of
 the Circuit Court of the County of Hock, State of
 Missouri, on the 24th day of January, 1868, in favor of
 the said Harriet M. McArthur, wife of J. H. McArthur,
 deceased, against the said J. H. McArthur, deceased,
 and the said J. H. McArthur, deceased, and the said
 defendants, said offer for sale and sell as portion
 to the highest bidder, in front of the Western
 Hotel, in the city of Jackson, in said State of
 Missouri, on the 24th day of January, 1868, in said

THE 22d DAY OF APRIL, 1885,
at ten o'clock, A. M., the undersigned, duly sworn,
did described mitted promises, to wit: All the
certain poles, parcels or tracts of land situate
in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, said
and distinguished and described as follows, to
the center of the east half of the northeast quarter of
the thirty five and six acres said creek in township
thirty six north, range ten east, of the second
west side of the public road between said Lake
Burlington and the farm owned at the
corner of the east half of the northeast quarter
and east side of said road to the center of the east
half of the northeast quarter of the thirty five and
six acres said creek in township thirty six north,
range ten east, of the second west side of the
along the center of said road to the center of the
W. Lawrence, hereabouts twenty chains to land of
the center of the north half of the northeast quarter
to the center of Turle Creek, thence westerly
center of Turle Creek, to the place of beginning
thence northerly to the center of said creek, and
more or less, excepting therefrom a small lot be-
longing to the said W. Lawrence, and said swamp
and also the west half of the south half of the

[illegible][illegible]

in the city of Jacksonville, in said county, on
THE 24th DAY of APRIL, 1865,
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the said
 court, do hereby certify that the said tract
 or parcel of land situated in the city of Jacksonville
 and described in the foregoing plat, and the same
 and discharging to the north half of lot one and
 seventy-three in Smith, Balley & Stone's addi-
 tion to the city of Jacksonville, in said county,
 and the same being the same tract of land, and
 so much thereof as may be sufficient, to satisfy
 judgment and the expenses of said sale—Dated *the*
24th day of April, 1865.
 BLOAK, PATTER & BARNES, Attys
 at Law.
 Sheriff's Sale.
 GEORGE MORTON, BOOK OWNER.
 OLIMB HARRIS agst Eugene F Kendall,
 and wife, and agst the said George Morton.
 In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of
 the court and sale rendered in said court, in the
 said action, and in pursuance of the order of the
 court in said action, the said George Morton, in
 favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant
 their said public auction, to the highest bidder,
 the said tract of land, and so much thereof as

ville, Rock county, Wiscon
THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1865,
 at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following de
 mortgaged premises to wit: all those tracts or par
 of land situate and lying in the city of Rock co
 of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and des
 as follows, to-wit:—No three (3), and the s
 of the city of Rock, for the purpose of the city of
 city (formerly village) of Pal, it, according to Ho
 survey of the said e.—Dated Eighth of Feb, 1864.
 B. J. M. PETERSON, Notary Public.
 OSA. G. WILLIAMS, of the County of Rock, do
 —Plaintiff's Attorney. doct33m

Instructions for Field Artillery
 For sale. [no33414] U. S. P. J. SHANNON

